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APPLICATION NO.	FILING D.	ATE FIRS	T NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/802,124	03/15/20	004	Timothy N. Jones	018563-006010US 3509		
46718	7590 0	06/07/2006		EXAMINER		
	ND AND TOW	WILSON, JOHN J				
	MBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR ANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	•			3732		
				DATE MAILED: 06/07/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application N .	Applicant(s)					
	10/802,124	JONES ET AL.					
Offic Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	John J. Wilson	3732					
The MAILING DATE of this c mmunication app	ears n the cover sheet with th	orresp ndence address					
Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	I. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 M	arch 2006.						
	•						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>68-94</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>68-94</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	г.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	d.					
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)					
2) Dotice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ite					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) Other:							

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 91-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu et al (5338198) in view of Yoon et al (5742700) and Andreiko et al (5395238). Wu shows scanning and receiving a data set, finding a component and creating a model of the component using segmentation, column 7, lines 7-10. During the building of a digital model the data, the computer automatically applies tests to the incoming data to build the digital model including segmenting components, as an example see column 8, lines 6-15 of Wu. Yoon teaches that it is known to segment by boundary points, Fig. 3, including both automatic and manual segmentation. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Wu to include segmenting components using boundary segmentation as taught by Yoon in order to better manipulate the desired regions. The prior art teaches finding a component and determining the data points that belong to that component. Finding points outside a component and then finding the boundary points is merely obtaining an image by first finding its negative which would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in well known ways of finding images. The above combination does not show using gingival regions as the negative regions used to find a component. Andreiko teaches that it is known the find gum intersections of a digital model. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the above

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combination to include determining these regions as shown by Andreiko in order to make use of a known regions that delineate the desired component. The specific mathematical algorithm used to find the desired portion is an obvious matter of choice in known algorithms for segmentation of data to one of ordinary skill in the art. Wu teaches using three dimensional images which Yoon teaches using two dimensional images. Andreiko teaches that using two dimensional images is one known way to obtain three dimensional images, column 13, lines 20-30, and column 15, lines 22-35. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use known two dimensional analysis in three dimensions.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 68-94 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-58 of U.S. Patent No. 6,409,504.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the '504 patent claims identifying interproximal and gingival points.

To use these points to test for other data would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed March 29, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Andreiko teaches that it is known to use 2D images to build up and analyze 3D images of the teeth. It is held that one of ordinary skill in the art would known how to apply mathematical analysis of 2D space in 3D space. It is noted that the present application uses 2D planes to find data in 3D space.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 68-90 stand rejected under double patenting only.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John J. Wilson whose telephone number is 571-272-4722). The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin P. Shaver, can be reached at 571-272-4720. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

John J. Wilson
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3732

John J. Wilm

jjw May 29, 2006